

"It DOES taste good in a pipe!"

HARDY REAL-TOP-TOP-TIN-15c
1/2-LB. "LOCK-TOP" TIN - 60c
also packed in Pocket Tins


Hardy's
GROWN IN SUNNY SOUTHERN ONTARIO

A Declining Industry?

The fact that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported a decrease of \$21,000,000 in 1938 in expenditures made in Canada by incoming tourists is something which should give pause for reflection and inquiry, in the hope that this falling off in national income on this account can be discovered and the remedy found.

Tourist traffic in Canada has become a national industry of great importance to the prosperity of the country in the past few years. While in one or two years prior to the depression era higher figures were shown, the revenue to the people of this Dominion from this source has been steadily rising since 1932, reaching a post-depression peak of \$28,000,000 in 1937 which, however, is still below the \$30,979,000 of the record year of 1929. The following year, 1938, marked a recession of \$71,000,000, the first, and it is to be hoped the last, decline since 1932.

What 1939 is to bring forth from this source is still in the lap of the gods, so far as the statisticians are concerned, but there seem to be some good reasons why the income lost in 1938 should be picked up and augmented.

Some Helpful Factors

In the first place, the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth drew thousands of Americans across the boundary to Canadian centres in May and June this year and this alone should go far towards balancing the differential between the 1937 and 1938 figures. Just about that time, and since, some improvement in business and economic conditions on both sides of the international boundary are reported, and this, in the ordinary course of events, should mean a material stimulus to this comparatively infant industry in Canada.

In some quarters it has been suggested that the condition of the roads in Canada, and particularly in the west, may have been partially responsible for the recent decline in the number of visitors from the United States, and at least in the amount of money they have spent here.

While there may be some truth in this diagnosis, it does not appear to be the major item in the reduction, since a break down of the figures indicates that the loss occasioned by a reduction in expenditures by tourists who came into Canada in 1938 by automobile is only approximately one million dollars.

While a reduction of one million dollars out of a total of \$181,000,000 spent by tourists on wheels from the U.S. in 1937 is not a serious matter, it is a trend in the wrong direction and there is some possibility that road conditions may be partly responsible. Most of the tourists from 1934 to 1937 being shown an increase of \$22,000,000 instead of decline of a million, or sufficient to offset the loss caused by the reduction of those who came in as visitors by boat, rail and aeroplane; in other words, an apparent loss of \$23,000,000.

Need Improvement

Roads in Western Canada are not as good as they might be and probably would be if the provincial governments had the money to spend to put them in first class condition. On account of economic conditions they have necessarily been allowed to deteriorate and their condition has not been improved by a substantial increase in the past two or three years of heavy truck traffic.

Before these conditions are likely to be remedied and the highways put in a condition that will make them attractive to visitors from a country where good roads are the rule rather than the exception, it looks as if substantial sums of money will have to be expended and possibly further restrictions imposed on commercial trucks using the highways.

Taking into consideration the financial handicaps under which the provinces are laboring and the fact that the tourist industry is, or should be, a national asset, it would appear to be quite in order to suggest that further assistance might well be given by the federal government to the west to enable the provinces to embark on a more vigorous highway rehabilitation program than is now possible. It would seem conceivable that it would be money well expended and in time would pay dividends not only to the provinces themselves but the country as a whole.

Then, too, it should be remembered that such work could be planned and devised to furnish employment and wages for a large number of men new to life and who are now being sustained by the country without any return for their upkeep.

The importance of the tourist industry is well summed up by Claude C. Bonter in a recent issue of "Canadian Business" when he says: "It may be unequivocally stated that the revenue accruing to a country from tourist traffic represents net gains in the country's wealth. They constitute the great livable balance of trade. Unlike other forms of trade, the tourist industry produces a dollar which is exchanged only for accommodation and services, rather than for exportable material. The country in other words gains a dollar and loses nothing."

Early Explorers

Finds Indisputable Evidence That Norsemen Visited Canada

Prof. G. F. Melville of the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum told the Ontario Historical Association that finds made in the Lake Nipigon district in recent years were indisputable evidence that Canada was visited by Norsemen 1,000 years ago. Prof. Melville told the closing session of the society's convention that a sword, part of a shield handle and an axe head, turned over to the museum by the Fort Arthur man who found them, undoubtedly were of the 10th century.

For millions of years the world's early finds had been dead.

BRINGS INSTANT EASE from
PAINS, SPRAINS
RUINS, RUMORS
RHEUMATIC ACHES

HARD'S
GREAT CANADIAN RUBBING
LINIMENT

HARD'S
GREAT CANADIAN RUBBING
LINIMENT

Tossed A Coin

How Two Nations Decided On Their Holdings In Quebec

Two hundred years after Jacques Cartier's return to France, the two Nations stood on the shores of La Malabar river in Quebec and tossed a coin to determine who would take the east side and who the west side of the domain. Both had served during the conquest under General Murray who granted them crown land at this location.

As a result of the toss the east side fell to Mainland France, and named it Mount Murray in honor of his distinguished general. The west side came under the jurisdiction of John Nairne who also honored his general by calling it Murray bay. It is interesting to note that one of Nairne's property is to-day one of Canada's most popular vacation resorts, the historic Manoir Richelieu.

Polo has a long history in Persia, and a Persian queen of the sixth century led a team of ladies.

Chrysanthemums, now made from chopped petals of the flower, is becoming popular in Japan.

Argentina's grasslands are called pampas from the Indian word for plains.

Vegetable Origins

They Came To Us As A Heritage From The Whole World

A few common beans once brought a price of \$1,000, although \$5,000 of these have been paid for them in the famous purple. They were for what is now known as the bush beans plant, which up to that time had grown as a climber on poles. An article in the Saturday Evening Post gives considerable history of how many of the finest products of the vegetable garden have been discovered.

Free people realize that the vegetable plot, however small, is a heritage from the whole world; corn, beans and squash were first civilized for it by the ancient cliff dwellers of the Southwest; your onions came from Palestine; your asparagus from Siberia; North Europe gave you cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower; the tomatoes came from Peru; your mushrooms from Persia, watermelons from Africa; beets and carrots are native to South Europe; your peas come from Egypt; your lettuce from China. It passes understanding how these plant immigrants from so many climes can adapt themselves to so different a soil, climate, latitude and altitude as undersea Imperial Valley, sea-level New Jersey, mile-high Colorado, tropical Florida and Northern Ontario.

As the writer continues: "They do not vary so do it willingly and that's why, on the seashore's farms, the watchword is corn, backbones and doublecrosses."

Risk Of Fuel Shortage

Urges Britain To Buy Supplies Of Wheat From Canada

Sir Herbert Matthews, member of the Great War food ministry, told the congress of industrial trustees that the United Kingdom runs a greater risk of fuel shortage at the outbreak of another war than in 1914.

The government food defence committee has no doubt of this, and no means of deferring it if they possessed it, he charged. The wartime minister said that if the government were alive to its responsibilities, it would make large purchases of Canadian wheat imported.

"We have a large capacity for oil," Sir Herbert said, "but in the current position, the oil supplies of which, this oil could be spread over the country so that it might be readily available in times of emergency."

"Taking all things into consideration, this country is in a far worse position as regards its food supply than in 1914. The population is much larger, the number of merchant seamen is smaller, the country is poorer, half-starved condition and the number of farm workers has been largely reduced."

Old Moore's Almanac

Prophecy Of What Might Happen In Europe This Fall

Prime Minister Chamberlain advised people who think that what's going to happen in Europe this fall to look it up in Old Moore's almanac, an annual publication popular in England. Mr. Chamberlain was addressing a Conservative party rally at Cardiff, Wales.

"Old Moore's" is a likely to be right as 't' he added. And here is what Old Moore says: "In the first half of September there are signs of much tension in Berlin to be followed by calm in the latter half."

"In October foreign affairs will continue to be of supreme importance, whereas as Venus is culminating at both Rome and Berlin."

"There is good ground for anticipating that the cause of peace will make further great headway, for conditions are certainly most propitious for a real and lasting understanding on a very wide and comprehensive scale."

Change Account For Bag L. P. Tyndal, Kingston, N.C., says he would not have a change account, but he has never been a glutton. When Rover is hungry he goes to a butcher and takes his choice before a display case. It used to be beef every time, but now he often has a tooth for frankfurters and hamburgers.

A new locomotive in Russia is said to consume 40 per cent. less fuel and to cover 1,500 to 1,600 miles without taking on water.

It is safe betting that there will be an exceptionally large crop of Georgia and Elizabeth baptisms in Canada this year.

Hint: "Ay, mon, it's a terrible night. Ye mon has a strong whisky-and-lennon—when ye get home."

Made Transfer Easy

How Wealthy German Got \$20,000 In Stocks To England

Where there's a will there's a way. Linton to this story which is going to show knowledge circles in London of the successful efforts of a wealthy German, now in London, to transfer £50,000 to England by an astute move.

A short time ago a firm of London solicitors received a letter from a German industrialist, asking one of its partners to visit him in Berlin. The partners in the journey were to be employed by the solicitor. The solicitor duly arrived and after dinner was asked by the German to look through a number of English stock certificates that he had had before the Nazi regime, under which it was impossible to bring them to England. The London solicitor duly examined the certificates and made a note of them. The German then said: "Will you be so kind as to take them carefully while I put each of these certificates in the fire?" He did so, the next day the solicitor called on him. London, followed a few days later by his client, who did not even bring with him as much as an attache case.

In London, at the German's request, the solicitor filed an affidavit proving the destruction of the stock certificates, and after the necessary lapse of six months, new certificates were issued. The German thus found himself again in possession of his £50,000 but in London!—Overseas Daily Mail.

The Escort Ships

Glasgow And Southampton Do Not Rank With Battle-Cruisers

The two cruisers that escorted the King and Queen on their return voyage in the Empire of Britain are splendid, modern vessels, the Southampton and the Glasgow, commissioned in 1923 and 1924, respectively. The cruisers are sister vessels of 9,100 tons with a complement of 700 men. They are armed with 16-inch guns and eight 4-inch guns, carry two airplanes and can speed 33 knots an hour. They are oil driven. They are not capital ships and do not take part in battle-cruisers or battleships.

During the Great War a light British cruiser called the Glasgow was captured from the disastrous Battle of Coronel with the German Von Spee squadron in which two heavy British cruisers were sunk. The Glasgow joined forces with two British battleships and at the battle of the Falkland Islands a few weeks later destroyed a German light cruiser. The German squadron was wiped out. The admiralty always will keep the name Glasgow well represented in the British navy.—Toronto Star.

Cowhand Hopes Eagle

A cowhand in Tucson, Ariz., roped an eagle from, hawksback the day as the bird fed on a week-old calf it had killed. Jose Romero, cowboy on the nearby Rio Rancho, said the eagle was so wary from eating it could not fly.

Italy has declared that Italian troops must contain Italian fires as far as possible.

England's oldest windmill, built in Outwood in 1665, still is working.

Books Written By Women

Collectors Hopes To Have Every Country In World Represented

Grace Thompson Seton, one-time big game hunter and explorer, is using an intimate and her world-wide friendships with women to hunt out books written by women.

Her goal is to complete for the National Council of Women, of which she is chairman of the committee of letters, a collection of books by women in which every country in the world will be represented. The collection will be known as the Bibles of Women and will not only cover the range of women's particular interests but will contain science, sociology, art and travel treatises.

Canada will be well represented in this unique library with Mrs. Seton has a special kinship with the Dominion. She is the former wife of Ernest Thompson Seton, one-time naturalist to the Government of Manitoba. It is likely one of her own works, "A Woman Tenderfoot in the Rockies," will find a place on the shelves of the National Council of Women.

Her organization for the library has a world-wide base, she said. Every country has its chairman of letters on whom she relies for selection of its representative women writers.

From the data she has collected, Mrs. Seton says she has discovered that "whereas the position of women in Europe is declining under the totalitarian governments, it is steadily rising in the Orient." Chinese women particularly, she added, are showing the eye-opening learning of the Occident and have come out from the "closed doors" into the world of business, education and medicine—and now even into the auxiliary army corps.

Long Range Field Gun

U.S. Gun Throws A 100-Pound Shell For 15 Miles

The United States Army lifted secrecy from its newest and longest range field gun, a weapon that hurls 100-pound shells 15 miles. A 155-millimetre caliber gun, bulky but mobile, it fired a projectile in tests to Fort Bragg, N.C., which travelled about 23,000 yards and blew a hole 16 feet in the ground.

The shot was the longest ever fired from a standard American army field gun. Colonel Ralph M.T. Pennell, chairman of the Field Artillery Board, reported.

The weapon, developed by the army's own ordnance experts, has been adopted as standard for long range artillery fire and an undisclosed number are being turned out now at arsenals.

Describing it in the military periodical, "Army Ordnance," Pennell explained its function was bombardment of enemy reserves, supply dumps and communications far behind wartime lines of battle.

Newspaper Has Birthday

The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph observed its 170th birthday on Thursday. Founded June 21, 1764, as the Quebec Gazette, the newspaper became the Chronicle-Telegraph through amalgamation with the Morning Chronicle in 1874 and the Daily Telegraph in 1925.

One cupful for a

REFRESHING BATH

DURHAM
Corn Starch
New Package

POPULAR WITH MOVIE STARS!

For a soothing and relaxing bath, try Durham Corn Starch Beauty Bath. Durham Corn Starch in the water creates a velvety smooth bath that refreshes and soothes tired muscles, and leaves the skin smooth and luscious. However, judge for yourself. Try a Durham Corn Starch Beauty Bath.

Run off your bath as usual. Then add a heaping cup of Durham Corn Starch to the water. Be sure the water is not too hot before adding the corn starch which will then dissolve instantly. It has no odor so that you can perfume the water with your own bath salts if you wish. A Durham Corn Starch beauty bath removes all body aches, leaving the skin velvety smooth and faintly powdered. Try this inexpensive "treat!"

DURHAM STARCH Saves You Money!

Have Good Color Range

Women In New Gowns Thrill Are All Beautiful

Beautiful women whose coloring ranges from brick red to almost white, have been found in a strange tribe just discovered in New Guinea. Reports received in Rabaul declare the people of the district live in a state of constant inter-tribal warfare. The women carry the bones of dead relatives about with them in bags of net on their backs. They do not have to work hard, so just have a good time.

The spinning spools of the spindles are open to internal silk glands, and the thickness of the thread depends on the number of glands put into action.

Japan has placed in circulation 8,000,000 new one-yen coins made of aluminum to replace copper coins of the same value, and effect a saving of the latter metal.

PARA-SANI

HEAVY WAXED PAPER

MADE IN CANADA

Heavy WAXED PAPER

DO YOU LIKE CRISP CELERY?

Retain the crispness by wrapping with Para-Sani HEAVY WAXED PAPER

Order Para-Sani to-day from your neighborhood merchant

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.

WAREHOUSES AT WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON



